



ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1860.

An article attributed to Senator Pearce, of Md., published in the Kent, (Md.) Conservator, takes the ground, that whilst the sympathies of the people of Maryland are with their Southern brethren, the conduct of one or two States in proposing secession, without consultation with the other States, is neither kind nor respectful. It affirms that the election of Lincoln, is not sufficient to justify a revolution—that we ought not to fly from present ills "to evils that we know not of"—and that it is time enough to act when unconstitutional measures or aggressions are proposed by Lincoln's administration, and cannot be resisted by constitutional remedies. In short, it announces just such doctrines and opinions on the subject as we might have expected from the experience, wisdom, and patriotism of Senator Pearce. It counsels prudence, moderation, and deliberation to the South. It exhorts the North to be just, and to alter its course. It acknowledges the inestimable value of a Constitutional Union—and urges that such an Union should be preserved.

Some feeling was occasioned in Baltimore on Monday, by the display of two "Palmetto" flags. The Baltimore American says: "One was placed on the belfry of the old Liberty Engine House, where a body calling themselves 'Southern Volunteers' held a meeting in the evening and resolved themselves out of the Union. The movement is originated by that class of men, plentiful in all large cities, who will do anything for the sake of notoriety, and meets with no sympathy from any considerable portion of our citizens. Another Palmetto flag was raised on a vessel lying at the Point, and met a rebuke from the Union-loving captains in that maritime vicinity. It had no sooner reached the mast-head, and its purport been perfectly understood than every vessel in the vicinity, little and big, that possessed the Stars and Stripes, flung them to the breeze, and the wharves looked as gay with the display of bunting as on a Fourth of July."

The people of Fauquier, were addressed at their last Court, on Monday, on the great question of the day, and the issues involved, by Gen. E. C. Carrington, who was replied to by Hon. Wm. Smith. After a rejoinder by Gen. C., the discussion became general, and speeches were made pro and con, by Messrs. B. H. Shackelford, Forbes, W. W. Payne, John Scott, W. H. Payne, and others, a further notice of which will be given when we obtain the particulars. We learn that Hon. Wm. Smith, in reply to questions on the subject, stated that he himself would go with Virginia—that he was not prepared, at this time, to advocate secession or dissolution, but that the South must have guarantees from the North against aggressions.—The speeches were all animated—but the discussion was conducted in a dignified tone and spirit, and there was marked interest and attention among the large crowd in attendance.

A letter from a commercial house in New York, dated 26th inst., received by a friend in this city, says: "We hope soon to see the tide turn in the South, in the right direction. Strong indications of conciliation and a compromise of matters in this quarter are more manifest to-day than we have yet seen them. An article from Thurlow Weed's paper, at Albany, shows which way the wind sets. He refers to a resolution in the Georgia Legislature demanding a repeal of the Anti-Fugitive slave laws, &c.—and says, that it 'protests something tangible—that it suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated.' He proposes a new fugitive slave law, with provisions making counties where rescues are made by violence, liable for the value of the slaves so rescued—and says, 'why not restore the Missouri compromise line?' These things are mentioned as favorable signs."

The Charleston Courier coolly regrets that "incidental evils should fall upon the people," such as bank suspensions, disturbance of trade, fall in prices, and curtailment of business, on account of the determination of South Carolina to secede—but announces "inevitable separation." No matter what injury it may inflict upon no matter how much it may produce incalculable mischief in Virginia and the Border States, no matter how hostile to our rights and interests, their course may be, the South Carolina disunionists will break up the government! The arrogance of the South Carolina coterie is rapidly exciting indignation against them in Virginia.

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, has already "a hard road to travel." He is beset with parasites and toadies—so the newspapers say—and many have already become "disgusted." His movements, if he stirs from home, are chronicled, and the names of the persons who accompany him, all paraded in the public prints. Some of his "very dear friends," since the election, complain that he "holds himself a little too high." Are they going to desert "Old Abe" already? When he fails to give offices to the "mercenaries," how they will objurgate!

Hon. Willoughby Newton, of this State, has a long letter in the National Intelligencer "vindicting the theory of secession and the policy of disunion." His letter is replied to and his positions, in many respects, conclusively refuted by the Intelligencer. Those who read the text ought, therefore, not to fail to study the comments. (We may refer to both, hereafter, more at length.)

The Proclamation of Mayor Wood, of New York, for "Thanksgiving Day," in that city, is a curiosity in its way. Here it is:—"While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for his interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the national interests of the people. Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this city as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayer the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely indicated their injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly."

According to the accounts, in the newspapers "Montgomery's raid" in Kansas, has been induced by the action of the government in attempting to clear the Indian reservations in that territory from intruders and squatters—in doing which much forbearance and delay have been shown. These squatters, are, many of them, in desperate circumstances, and ready for any outrage. We hope that Gen. Harney may quell the disturbance, at once, and hand over the offenders to proper legal punishment.

Peru raises a breeze—but we suppose, will ultimately pay rather than fight. Efforts at further negotiations, notwithstanding the departure of the United States Minister, will continue to be made by the Peruvian government. If we had no Secession on foot, how the newspapers would expatiate upon Peru, and dilate on Kansas! As it is, even Bank Suspensions form but a small part of editorial criticism or comment, and "journalistic thunder!"

There appears to be much contrariety of opinion in Georgia about Secession. All are agreed we believe, that no "coercion" will be allowed. But the conservative views of Stephens, Hill, and others, and the sensible and many course of some of the public journals, have had no little effect upon the minds of the people—in reference to the propriety of taking any hasty or unwise steps.

The course of South Carolina having rendered a "United South," in the constitutional defence and vindication of Southern Rights, impossible, (as far as the action of that State is concerned,) the leaders there will have the ineffable satisfaction of knowing, that whatever mischiefs may arise, from the want of that United South, and from the spasmodic action of two or three ultra States, are attributable entirely to them.

There appears to be considerable interest manifested by a portion of the press to know the views of Mr. Breckinridge in relation to the present crisis. Some of them go so far as to declare that the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a democratic journal published at the home of Mr. Breckinridge, and his enthusiastic supporter during the late Presidential contest, has defined his position in the following editorial remarks:—"There is as yet no just cause for revolution or dissolution."

It is said that the President has determined to withhold action upon all resignations of Federal officers in South Carolina until further developments are made. After that State passes her ordinance of secession, some of the incumbents will refuse to perform their official functions, whether the President accepts their resignations or not.

It is proper to say that several of the Northern Republican journals, the Philadelphia American, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Providence Press, and others, are exhibiting a conservative feeling, in the present crisis, which shows that they are sensible of the necessity of future moderation by the dominant faction at the North.

The Governor of North Carolina makes mention in his recent message of the demonstration in that State of superior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads. He anticipates the most beneficial results from the completion of the railroads in the State.

It is now said that Judge Larrabee, of Wisconsin, whose death was recently announced, is not dead—but is rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident, which it was reported had resulted in his demise.

The newspapers of Maryland very generally denounce the movements in South Carolina, as every way improper, and not to be sustained or supported by Conservative men in the Southern States.

The culture of the grape, and the making of wine is yearly increasing in Ohio and California. It is expected that the production of silk in California will, also, be largely entered upon.

Honolulu dates to the 27th ult. have been received. The whaling fleet was arriving. The whaling bark George and Mary, of New London, had been lost near Jones Island, on the 9th of June.

The Louisville Democrat says the rule requiring that owners of negroes traveling over the Louisville and Nashville railroad shall give bond for their value, has been suspended, and passes will be sufficient hereafter.

The Raleigh Standard, the leading Breckinridge paper of North Carolina, has come out boldly against secession, and in favor of fighting the battle in the Union. We rejoice to hear this.

The Buffalo Republican notices that the laboring men of that vicinity have to lose five to ten per cent discount on their money on account of the crisis brought about by Lincoln's election.

A valuable and interesting article on the Statistics of the Country—giving much information particularly desirable at this time—will be found in our columns to-day.

The Republican organ in Washington, an evening daily, published by Lewis Clapham & Co., is called the "National Republican." It will support Lincoln's administration.

The New York Tribune is out in an article against the "compromise" proposed by the Albany Evening Journal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, whilst firing a salute at Montgomery, Alabama, participating in the secession excitement, had two premature explosions of a cannon, whilst in the act of loading. At the first explosion, Cadet D. K. Love, of Campbell county, carried off by his little finger, drove a portion of the wadding entirely through his forearm, between the bones, and another portion into the fleshy part above the elbow. Some half hour afterwards, the Cadets returned to their exercise, and in firing the same gun an exactly similar explosion occurred, by which Cadet Henry G. Osborn, of Richmond county, a grandson of Mrs. Dunning, of Savannah, had the flesh and tendons, on the inside of his forearm dreadfully lacerated.

The Department of California and Oregon are to be merged into one department, and called the Department of the Pacific. Brever Brigadier General Albert S. Johnston, Colonel 2d Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, with his headquarters at San Francisco, to which place he will repair by the steamer of the 21st of December next. On his arrival at San Francisco, the above arrangements will take effect. The limits of the Department of Oregon will constitute a military district, under the command of the senior officer serving therein, with such special powers as the department commander may delegate to him.

Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity have suffered terribly from the ravages of diphtheria. The Herald says: "The disease had attacked both old and young, but has prevailed most generally among children, among whom it has been most fatal. The number of deaths from the diphtheria in this city from the first of January, 1860, up to the present time, among children alone, is not far short of two hundred. The deaths among adults have been, probably, one-fourth of that number. Many families have been made desolate from the virulence of this disease."

From Kansas we have additional intelligence, both by mail and telegraph, in relation to Capt. Montgomery's raid. Little sympathy appears to be expressed for him by any party, and the Missouri Democrat a Republican paper, strenuously urges his punishment. Gen. Harney was expected at Leavenworth, Kansas, and the United States troops there were prepared to march immediately. A large body of volunteers left St. Louis on Saturday for the Missouri frontier.

A few days since, as the morning passenger train was running at a rapid rate, near Topton, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, the engineer discovered a rail across the track, and by an instant application of the brakes, succeeded in stopping the train in time to prevent a collision. A fellow was seen running in the cars who was chased and caught. He gave the name of Oberholtz, and was lodged in the jail. He acknowledged the crime.

The Galveston Civilian says: "The abolition festival, known as the green-corn dance, may be celebrated semi-annually in Texas. We have already noticed the second crop of roasting ears this season on the Rio Grande. The Advocate mentions the second crop of corn grown this season by Capt. Jas. Scott of Victoria county. The crop was planted in August, and is now safe from frost, making about forty bushels to the acre, besides a fine yield of fodder."

The correct return of the census of the city of Charleston shows a total population of 40,190, of whom 23,327 are whites, 13,000 slaves and 3,863 free colored. Compared with the census of 1850, this shows an increase in the white population of 3,715, and a decrease of 184 in the free colored, and a decrease of 5,926 in the number of slaves. The Charleston papers, however, strenuously contend that the population of the city is much larger than shown by the census returns.

Over 100,000 barrels of apples have passed out of the Erie canal at Albany, brought down from the West. This fruit all came from three or four of the western counties of New York. The Lyons (Wayne county) Press says:—"Notwithstanding the large crop of apples raised this year in Western New York, there has been but a small quantity, comparatively, sent East. The ruling prices have detained a great many from selling."

A letter from Walla Walla, Oregon, dated Nov. 3d, says that Capt. Dent, who has been to the scene of the massacre of emigrants by the Indians, found a dozen of them alive, subsisting on the dead bodies of their companions. One family, named Myers, consisting of a mother and five children, together with a brother-in-law, were subsisting on the body of the husband and father. Several had perished of starvation.

The New England shoe business is one of the first branches of business to suffer by the money pressure. The Newburyport Herald says that "some manufacturers are suspending payment, and more are suspending work, leaving the 'jours' out of employment. A large number are in that condition in this quarter—men who have not been idle before for years."

The orders from the South upon New York for merchandise are so much reduced from the usual demand, that a very large portion of importations are warehoused.—This makes the receipts from customs so small that it is anticipated that payments of salaries to public officers must soon be suspended, unless Congress shall early adopt some measures for the relief of the treasury.

The officers and crew of the Cyane, now at Panama, are to be relieved by the steamer from New York on the first of December. The officers and crew of the St. Mary's, at the same point, will probably be relieved at some time next month. By the death of Lieut. James H. Moore, of the Lancaster, Master A. F. Crossman is promoted to the grade of lieutenant.

A fire, involving the destruction of property valued in the aggregate at half a million of dollars, broke out in New York, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, in the large brown-stone warehouse at the corner of Church street, extending the whole length of the block from Warren to Murray streets.

Some two weeks ago, Henry O. Remington of New Bedford, accidentally drove a splinter under one of his thumb-nails. A portion of the splinter was removed, but a few days after he was attacked with lockjaw, and, after suffering intense pain, died on Wednesday morning. He was an energetic man, of Indian descent, and forty-three years of age.

Mr. Robert Williams, the wealthiest planter in Yallahaba county, Miss., was murdered by one of his slaves on the 15th inst., while visiting his plantation, near Grenada. He attempted to chastise the negro, who thereupon killed him with an axe.

The New York Times says:—"Mr. Jacob Little was re-admitted to the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and appeared in his old seat at the Afternoon Board, having been absent because of his embarrassment last summer, about four months."

The depreciated Illinois currency is now generally known among bankers and brokers as "Lincoln Money."

The wife of Capt. William Titus, and her sister, Mrs. Durand, residing at Centrepont, La., were hurried to death a few days since. A child of Mrs. Titus had a fluid lamp in her hand, which she was directed to put on the table. Instead of doing so, she threw the lamp into her mother's lap, where it exploded. Mrs. Titus, threw the lamp from her at random, and it fell into the lap of her sister. The clothing of both women was set on fire; before the flames were extinguished they were so badly burned that they died the next day.

A large hardware house in New Orleans received last week an invoice from a manufacturing establishment at the North to which were added the following: "Abe Lincoln is our President. We hope he will please you as well as he does us." The invoice was returned with this reply: "Neither your President nor your goods please us. They will be reshipped on their arrival."

The San Francisco Herald of the 25th ult. notices the arrival there of Lieut. Mowry, United States boundary commissioner to run and mark the boundary between California and the United States Territories along her eastern frontier, with his principal assistant, Lieut. J. C. Ives, United States topographical engineers.

A writer in a Western journal jocularly remarks that if secessionism is once started, we may anticipate a carving of several republics out of the several States of the Union, and that the six New England States would constitute one to be called the Puritan republic, the productions of which would be prayers, priests, and pumpkin pies.

The editor of the Louisville Journal gives notice that he will print his paper in the Union till the 4th of March, 1861. He says he don't like the idea of collecting New Albany, Ind., and Jeffersonville items under the head of foreign news.

The N. O. Delta says:—"We understand that a manufacturing company, with shares at \$500 each, is to be formed at Rodney, Miss. This enterprise recommends itself to all who feel an interest in Southern progress and development."

The national council of the Choctaw Indians have passed an ordinance to purchase 65,000 bushels of corn for the relief of such of their people as are suffering by reason of the severe drought of last summer.

The Savannah News pretends that there was a fresh shad served up in that city, on Thursday last. That was certainly either the first or last of the season.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—"A report prevails that the Emperor, has a plan for converting Rome into a 'free port' or 'free city,' and the proposition owes its origin to the recent visit of M. de Persigny to Paris. But whether the proposal contemplates the continued residence in or the departure of the Pope from Rome, I am unable at present to say."

Hon. J. Cotton Smith, United States Minister to Bolivia, left Lima for his post on the 5th inst. From Bolivia we learn that the brief tranquility which the republic has lately enjoyed is again disturbed by attempted revolution, and that a more serious danger to the actual government exists in a threatened invasion by Peru.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will commence. Francis had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that he commands the troops, 13,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

Fresh fuel has been added to the revolutionary fire in New Granada, and all hopes of peace seem to have been quenched for the present. The usual number of skirmishes are reported, and the revolutionists, of course, claim to have been successful.

Garibaldi has issued a farewell address to his late army, concluding by telling his companions in arms that an army of a million of men will be wanted to follow him again to a fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy in March next.

The Paris Monde and the Ami de la Religion publish a piece of news which would seem to require confirmation. They state that the Bulgarians, who amount to 4,000,000, have abandoned the Greek religion for the Roman Catholic.

Messrs. Zaratundigui & Co., of Peru, who received the new United States and British contract for gunpowder, have advanced the government one million of dollars, and are to pay in soon two millions more.

The attempt to find a practicable route for a railroad across the Isthmus, between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dulce has been a fatal failure. So writes a well informed correspondent.

Dr. Veron the famous editor and author, and theatrical manager of Paris, has issued a new work, entitled "Les Theatres de Paris de 1806 a 1860."

The Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent, and the Bank of France had advanced the rates to 4 per cent.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

GALT'S STATUE OF JEFFERSON.—The statue of Thomas Jefferson, executed by Mr. Galt, the American Sculptor, at Florence, Italy, under contract with the State of Virginia, and designed for the advancement of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, arrived in Richmond in the steamship Roanoke on Saturday, from New York, enroute for its final destination. The Legislature of the State appropriated the sum of \$10,000, to accomplish the work spoken of, which is full length. The anniversary of Jefferson's birthday is the 13th of April, and the statue will no doubt be inaugurated at that time with appropriate ceremonies.—Richmond Whig.

These mysterious gentlemen with the black carpet bags were in Wheeling on Monday, with their huge packages of Wheeling money, upon which they wished to draw the vast depths of the secure vaults; or, if called, like the spirits of the vasty deep, it didn't come.

A gentleman has been to Norfolk to negotiate for the transportation of twenty-five thousand bales of Cotton from Memphis to Norfolk, on his own account. This lot will make thirty-seven thousand bales from that point alone.

Wm. M. Randolph is elected Sheriff of Hardy County. William Fisher, Thomas Maslin and Wm. M. Randolph were voted for. It is not known whether Mr. R. will serve.

100,000 FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—At the Greenwood Nurseries, situated on the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike, six miles from Alexandria.

Printed Catalogues sent to all who desire them. All communications directed to T. B. or D. O. MURPHY, Elder Church, Fairfax County, Va. 11-17-60.

6-4 LONDON FILLED CLOTHS, 44 and 48-9-8 Plain Linsey, Servants Blanks, Stuckings and Flannels, Kerseys, Brown Cottons, and Cotton Onaburgs, Bel. Comforts, Striped Domestic, &c., just received, and for sale very cheap at BRYAN & ADAMS, Agents.

FRESH PEACHES AND LOBSTERS, in cans, hermetically sealed, for sale by CHARLES J. WISE, cor. of Prince and Pitt-sts. nov 13

The North and South Commercially Considered.

The United States, taken as a body, never possessed more substantial elements for prosperity than now exist. With an export demand for both cotton and breadstuffs—at remunerative prices at the same time—the balance of trade, as indicated by the present rates of exchange on London and Paris, is for the moment so overwhelmingly large as to require the import of at least \$200,000,000 into the country in order to bring up the value of a sovereign from \$4.60, or a 20-franc from \$3.60, to their respective standard values outside of our currency. With an internal commerce giving full employment to all our railways and canals, and crops that will, before another year is grown, give a basis for a wonderful increase to all business relations in every section of the Union, all these blessings would be vouchsafed to us—as they have been by a bountiful Providence, in the harvests of the nation as a whole—were we permitted to enjoy them, and preserve them in a quiet manner; but what do we behold! One of the most desperate and wicked experiments for destroying values ever before experienced in this country—a political revolution, having for its objects the severing of the federal compact that makes these United States a prosperous and happy nation. It is not for us to comment upon the causes that have produced this present alienation of good feeling between the two sections, but to exhibit their true commercial position, both as it regards their resources for a permanent foreign trade, and their dealing with each other.

We commence first with those of the South, for every interest with which we are identified at the North, is tributary to the growth of cotton by slave labor; if this crop is deficient, it is not only felt at home, but is visible at the North and throughout Europe. Taking the past and present seasons together, the annual value of the surplus productions of the slave States, that are saleable beyond their own limits, would be as follows:—

Cotton	\$230,000,000	Provisions & Hides	\$10,000,000
Rice	40,000,000	Wool	1,000,000
Tobacco	40,000,000	Hemp and Flax	1,000,000
Sugar	8,000,000	Wool	5,000,000
Corn	20,000,000	Livestock	4,000,000
Wheat	2,000,000	Manufactured Goods	5,000,000
Breadstuffs	4,000,000		
Total	\$340,000,000		

Of which there was exported to foreign countries:—

Cotton	\$175,000,000	Breadstuffs	\$2,000,000
Rice	20,000,000	Wool	2,000,000
Tobacco	2,500,000	Lumber	1,000,000
Sugar	5,000,000	Other articles	5,000,000
Corn	4,000,000		
Wheat	1,000,000		
Total	\$212,500,000		

Low's basis of intercourse with other States, 1859-60.

Now, we would deprecate a dissolution of these two sections as the greatest possible calamity to all the material interests of the country, but it needs no stretch of the imagination to anticipate what the Slave States will do if this disunion sentiment is not speedily arrested at the South. A partial secession is impracticable. They must be as a unit. The Southern interest, as is regards slave property, is identical.

Assuming that there is formed a separate Union of the Slave States, and that they enter into an alliance with their best customers, England and France, with a discriminating commercial policy, so as to operate with severity upon Northern manufactures, it is not difficult to find a reason for the panic which has seized upon every vital interest with which the North is connected. Money, Securities, Real Estate, and Trade, are experiencing the effects of a political revolution in the same manner as if it had already become a fixed fact. The importing business will be the next to feel its effects, and then comes our export trade, affecting alike the interests of the Grain-growing States West, and our Railway and Canal revenues.

Panics are senseless things always, and destructive alike to the interests of the business man both North and South, and in ordinary times would create a rapid change of public sentiment, but in this contest the South is in earnest—unanimous and dignified.

The imports into the port of New York for the past two years will have averaged about \$24,000,000 annually, nearly one-half of which is in Dry Goods. At the same time, the exports of Northern produce and foreign goods re-exported, will amount to about \$100,000,000; precious metals, \$45,000,000—in the aggregate \$149,000,000, leaving \$125,000,000 to be drawn from the South as this city's quota for the liquidation of goods imported into New York, and distributed throughout the interior. Turning to the whole resources of the Free States, and to this Foreign trade, we find them, taking the average for two years past, and making a liberal allowance for the irregular export of agricultural food in 1850-51, substantially as follows, having reference only to the surplus for market:—

Wheat	75,000,000 bushels	\$25,000,000
Corn	100,000,000 bushels	40,000,000
Other Agricultural products	2,500,000	2,500,000
Fisheries	2,000,000	2,000,000
Butter products	10,000,000	10,000,000
Poultry	2,000,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	\$84,000,000	

Out of which there will be exported to foreign countries:—

Agricultural and A. food	\$50,000,000
Products of the forest	15,000,000
Fisheries	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Total	\$74,000,000

Surplus, \$10,000,000
Forming part of the basis of intercourse with other States.

The imports into the two sections of the Union, at same period, will be distributed in about the following ratio:—

From Foreign States	From Slave States
New York—\$240,000,000	New Orleans—\$20,000,000
Boston & Salem—\$10,000,000	Mobile—1,000,000
San Francisco—12,000,000	Savannah—1,000,000
Philadelphia—10,000,000	Charleston—2,000,000
Portland—1,000,000	Baltimore—1,000,000
Other ports—1,000,000	Other ports—1,000,000
Total	\$340,000,000

Of the \$340,000,000 imports into the Free States, there will be paid for agricultural productions from and to Slave States, \$174,000,000. Manufactured articles, \$250,000,000. Southern produce exported from Slave States, 150,000,000.

Total, \$894,000,000
From the \$212,800,000 constituting the exports of the Slave States, deduct \$30,000,000 imported into Southern ports direct, and we have \$178,800,000 as the surplus to liquidate the deficiency in the amount of imports into the Free States—say \$159,000,000.—

This fact alone shows how comparatively independent foreign commerce could be conducted by the seceding States, if united. A transfer of even a portion of the commerce of the North to the seceding States would be sufficient to shatter every material interest in the free manufacturing States to such an extent, that ruin, bankruptcy, nay starvation, would inevitably ensue. And yet, our foreign trade forms the basis of but a part of our business relations, so far as they exist with the interior, as the receipts of railways will show. According to the census of 1850, there was employed in products of manufacturing, mining, and mechanic arts, capital to the extent of \$527,209,193, of which there was invested in the Free States, \$467,125,253; and in the Slave States, \$87,253,785; employing 781,088 operatives in the Free, and 103,903 in the Slave States.

Annual products of manufactures in the Free States, \$845,420,428; and in the Slave States, \$107,906,033; total, \$1,013,326,461, at an average profit of 43 per cent. If we add to these the aggregate value of agricultural productions of all the States, (now nearly \$2,000,000,000,) we find that the whole products of the country, from whence all our wealth is derived, will not vary far from \$3,500,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which are estimated to be articles of com-

merce. Herein then is to be found the basis for the wealth of the North, as long as she can retain the position she now occupies. Should a dissolution take place, the effects of the panic, just inaugurated, would be nothing but its destructive results to what would be experienced before the experiment of making two or more governments, that foreign nations can treat with, out of the one we now enjoy. The 1,000,000 of operatives in the Northern workshops must be fed, clothed, and employed. If they are to be turned into the streets for want of employment, then the seeds of a worse revolution at the North will be sown than now exists at the South.—American Railroad Review.

Virginia Annual Conference.—SIXTH DAY.